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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/883,385	06/19/2001	Tetsuji Ishikawa	109683	1065

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EXAMINER

GRAY, LINDA LAMEY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1734

DATE MAILED: 06/18/2003

16

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/883,385

Applicant(s)

ISHIKAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Linda L Gray

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 May 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-11 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 12-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on 13 May 2003 is: a) ☒ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restriction

1. Applicant's election with traverse of claims 12-17 in Paper No. 14 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that a search for any one group would encompass a search for the remaining claims. This is not found persuasive because the basis for restriction is that set forth in MPEP 806.05(g), (f), and (e) which was relied upon in the restriction. The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

3. Claims 12 and 14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2726856 in view of Cram et al. (US 5,620,544).

Claims 12, JP'856 teaches a process for producing a roll (i.e., ink ribbon roller) including cutting wide main film R along its running direction while running it in the direction perpendicular to its width, thereby producing a plurality of narrow main tapes r, followed by winding each tape r to produce a roll. The process includes **(a)** sending adhesive film T from a roll including film T wound, **(b)** arranging film T on a surface of a portion of film R where the portion becomes a winding termination position of tapes r, **(c)** sticking film T on a surface of film R to form film t, **(d)** moving film t and film R together along their running direction, and **(e)** cutting film t together with film R.

JP'856 does not teach printing a desired item on a surface of the winding terminal position on film t.

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Cram et al. teach a tab at the end of a roll of web where the tab is the winding termination position of the roll. Note that the tabs have been printed with identifying indicia (Fig 2; c 4, L 6, to c 6, L 61).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in JP'856 printing a desired item on a surface of film t because Cram et al. teach printing on a winding termination position of a roll of material in order to provide identification information about the roll where such in JP'856 would be used to provide identification information about film R which would be beneficial to those using the ink ribbon roller.

Claim 15, JP'856 teaches that film T is sent in a direction perpendicular to the running direction of film R and is then stuck on a surface of film R.

Claim 14, JP'856 does not teach feeding film T along the running direction.

However, such is well known alternative to perpendicular feeding, and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in JP'856 feeding film T along the running direction because it is obvious to replace one direction of feeding with another art recognized alternative feeding direction.

4. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over JP 2726856 in view of Cram et al. as applied to claims 12 and 14-15 above, and further in view of JP 9-226197.

Claim 13, JP'856 does not teach forming a hole in film R where film t is over the hole.

JP'197 teaches an ink ribbon roller with adhesive tab 17 at the end of the roll where tab 17 is the winding termination position of the roll. Note in Figure9 the

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formation of holes 16 in ink material where tab 17 is over the hole. Note that such allows one to tape down the end of the roll after winding.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in JP'856 forming a hole in film R where film t is over the hole because JP'197 teaches providing such in the same art allows one to tape down the end of the roll after winding where such in JP'197 would prevent unnecessary unwinding of the roll.

5. Claims 12-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones (US 4,339,294) in view of Cram et al.

Claim 12, Jones teaches a process for producing roll 13 including cutting wide main film 1 along its running direction while running it in the direction perpendicular to its width, thereby producing a plurality of narrow main tapes 11, followed by winding each tape 11 to produce roll 13. The process includes **(a)** sending an adhesive film from roll 7 including the adhesive film wound, **(b)** arranging the adhesive film on a surface of a portion of film 1 where the portion becomes a winding termination position of tapes 11, **(c)** sticking the adhesive film on a surface of film 1, **(d)** moving the adhesive film and film 1 together along their running direction, and **(e)** cutting the adhesive film together with film 1.

Jones does not teach printing a desired item on a surface of the winding terminal position on the adhesive film.

In view of Cram et al., it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in Jones printing a desired item on a surface of the adhesive film because Cram et al. teach printing on a winding termination position of a roll of material in order to provide identification information about the roll where such in Jones would be used to provide identification information about film 1 which would be beneficial to those using the material of roll 13 for its intended purpose.

Claim 13, Jones teaches forming holes 5a and 5b in film 1 where the adhesive film is over holes 5a and 5b. **Claim 15**, Jones teaches that the adhesive film is sent in a direction perpendicular to the running direction of film 1 and is then stuck on a surface of film 1.

Claim 14, *Jones does not teach feeding the adhesive film along the running direction.*

However, such is well known alternative to perpendicular feeding, and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in Jones feeding the adhesive film along the running direction because it is obvious to replace one direction of feeding with another art recognized alternative feeding direction.

Claim 16, Jones teaches a process for producing roll 13 including cutting a wide main film 1 along its running direction while running it in the direction perpendicular to its width, thereby producing a plurality of narrow main tapes 11, followed by winding each tape 11 to produce roll 13. The process includes sending an adhesive film from roll 7 including the adhesive film wound, arranging the adhesive film on a surface of a portion of film 1 where the portion becomes a winding initiating position of tape 1, and sticking the adhesive film to a core of roll 13.

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Jones does not teach printing a desired item on a surface of the winding terminal position on the adhesive film.

In view of Cram et al., it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have provided in Jones printing a desired item on a surface of the adhesive film because Cram et al. teach printing on a winding termination position of a roll of material in order to provide identification information about the roll where such in Jones would be used to provide identification information about film 1 which would be beneficial to those using the material of roll 13 for its intended purpose.

Claim 17, Jones teaches forming holes 5a and 5b in film 1 where the adhesive film is over holes 5a and 5b.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicants indicate that Cram et al. do not teach printing on the film because the tabs have already been printed.

In response, the claims do not require printing after unwinding.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. The following subject matter is found to be allowable but not currently claimed: the prior art does not teach the adhesive film to be of a width approximately equal to the width of the main film but teach that the cutting of the adhesive film provides a cut piece equal to the width of the main film

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicants are reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this or earlier communications should be directed to Examiner Linda L. Gray at 703-308-1093, 6:20am-3:50pm, M-F. The Examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino, can be reached on 703-308-3853. Any general inquiries should be directed to the receptionist at 703-308-0661. The fax numbers are 703-305-7718 (regular) and 703-305-3599 (after final).

llg

June 16, 2003

Linda L. Gray
LINDA GRAY
PRIMARY EXAMINER